JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC Irving place, -- Italian Opera,-

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway. - CAMILLE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Strondway. - My Nonix Son WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. - Base Lynna

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-BANTRY

NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery -SATANAS -RAISING

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-JACK AND THE BEAN

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, MINNER WARREN, COM, NUTT, LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all house—UNCLE POORLE—LADY OF MURICIAN Attention and Evening. BRYANTS MINSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway. -ETHIOPIAN

THE NEW IDEA. 485 Broadway .- Songs, BURLESQUES.

ROPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway-MacEvor's HIBERNI-AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-BALLETS.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS. 563 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn. - ETHIOFIAN

New York, Monday, April 13, 1863.

THE SITUATION.

The arrival of the steamer George Peabody from New Orleans, Hilton Head and Charleston ts us in possession of the details of the attack n the latter place, from which the Peabody sailed on the 9th, two days after the fight commenced. Our Monitors stood fire splendidly. The Keokuk. it appears, was damaged by the explosion of a torpedo under her bottom, which so seriously infured her that Captain Rhind ran her on the shoal of Morris Island, where she now lies, a complete wreck. Although the fire poured upon her was terrific, and seventy-nine shots had penetrated her armor, no one was injured except Captain Rhind, and he only slightly. The Nahant received five hundred shots, some of which so riddled her smokestack and injured her turret that she had gone to Port Royal for repairs. The Ironsides was struck forty times, but not damaged. Fort Sumter fired hot shot, but two of her perts were knocked into one by the fire of our vessels. During the engagement on the afternoon of the 7th our ironclads were so near to the city of Charleston that their two hundred-pounder Parrott guns could with ease have landed shells in it; but as the movement was only intended as a preliminary one to the grand attack, Admiral Dupont would not permit the city to be shelled. The rebel iron-olads Palmetto State and Chicora were is sight, and tried the range of their guns, but did not attempt to make use of their boasted powers as rams; and & was not until our iron-clads retired that they came out fairly from behind the walls of Sumter.

General Hunter had gone up the bay when the Peabody was at Charleston. It was reported at the latter place and at Port Royal that our troops we a rapidly gaining the rear of Charleston. The de is which we give to-day, and the man accom-I am ag them, are worthy of the most careful

The Peabody also brings a list of the lost on board the Diana at Bayon Sara. A rumor was prevalent in New Orleans, which came from rebel sources, that General Bragg had been defeated in a great battle by General Rosecrans. As this news comes from no other quarter, it may have reference to the defeat of Van Dorn.

We have an official account of the defeat of the rebel Van Dorn at Franklin, Tenn., by General Granger's forces. The rebels numbered 15,000, and lost three hundred in killed and wounded. Our loss was only one hundred. General Stanley made a magnificent charge with his cavalry, capturing a battery and several prisoners, whom, bowever, he was unable to hold, owing to the nature of the country.

By an arrival from Vicksburg we learn that seven of our iron-clads were prepared to run the blockade on Saturday night.

The reports from Newbern, N. C., represent General Foster as still surrounded, up to Wednesday night, at Washington. The reinforcements, numbering seven thousand, which attempted to reach him, were driven back eight miles, with the loss of fifty men. Foster obstinately refuses to surrender the town.

The bread riots at Richmond are not over yet. The authorities are in great alarm, and momentarily expect a fresh outbreak. The soldiers were greatly demoralized and exasperated at the starvation to which their familles are subjected.

Two Anglo-rebel schooners were captured at Wilmington, N. C., on the 24th ult., while endeavoring to run'into New Inlet. They were the Rising Dawn, from Prince Edward's Island, and the Mary Jane, of Nassau. They were taken by the United States steamers State of Georgia and Mount Vernon, and sent to New York for adjudi-

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Four candidates are already announced for the Executive chair of Eastern Virginia. George W. Randolph claims to be the people's candidate. T. S. Flournoy will run as the candidate of the first G. W. Mumford seems to belong to no party in particular, but will run on his merit. Bxra Billy Smith, formerly member of the national ongress, and now occupying a seat in the rebel ouse of Representatives, glories in being denonated the stump candidate.

There have already been five bread riots in the were goaded on by the cries of their children for tood, while husbands and fathers were in the rebel u.t. at Atlanta, Georgia, where all entreaties could not deter the women from their riotons innext occurred at Salisbury, North Carolina, on the 18th uit., where the rioters armed themselves, and by force succeeded in accomplishing their purpose. The third was in the city of Richmond. the operations of the mob were not fully made public, owing to a combined understanding among the Richmond papers to suppress the de

"These bread riots having now commenced," says the Raleigh Standard. "Where or when they will end God only knows.

The venerable John J. Crittenden will run again for Congress in the Eighth district of Kentucky. The copperhead journals say the Connecti election was carried by bribery, corruption, kidsapping democrats, sending soldiers home to vote, using government secret service money, bringing foreign stump speakers, rowdyism, ballot box stuffing, and otherwise a shameful interference with the popular will.

The Richmond Whig says that if Charleston is taken by the Union forces it will only be as a heap of ruins. That is just the situation a large number of the people of the North desire that hot to be in when it falls into our We had a delightful foretaste of summer weather

yesterday. The temperature was extremely mild, while the sun shone out as brightly as in July. Overcoats were cast aside, and all who could by any means put their legs under them turned into the streets to enjoy a pleasant walk or to air themselves by a drive through the Central Park and the fashionable avenues. The change weather gave a very decided improvement to

Business was generally depressed on Saturday. Light alon of breadstuffs were asseted, though in most instances buyers had any existing advantage. Provisions and groceries were in moderate request, at about former rates. There was rather more activity in hey, fish and closed at 64c a 65c. The demand for other commo prices. Freights were heavy and engagements unimpor

The gold and stock markets were feverish on Saturday in consequence of the exciting news from Charleston. Gold fluctuated between 150% and 158%, closing at about per cent, while other stocks were without material change. Exchange was mactive at 164 a 166. Money was very easy indeed; call leans 5 a 6 per cent.

Important from Charleston-News Di

We are in possession of news direct from Charleston to Thursday night last, the 9th inst. mainly confirming the intelligence previously received through rebel sources. The sinking of the iron-clad Keokuk is confirmed; but we are happy to learn that only one man lost his life on board of her. The various articles which floated ashore from the sunken vessel, some of them covered with clotted blood, gave rise to the notion among the rebels that the slaughter on board the Keokuk was terrible. Fortunately the news now received completely dissipates that idea. The only other iron-clad injured was the Nahant, which put back to Port Royal for repairs. We learn, too, that at ten o'clock on the evening of the 9th instant Gen. Hunter went up the bay in his flagship. This doubtless indicates that he was about to effect a landing, and that the attack on the enemy's works on Morris or Sullivan's island would be shortly commenced by the combined forces of

All day on Saturday and vesterday the exaits ment in this city was very great on account of the battle which had thus begun at Charleston Acfight had proceeded it appeared unfavorable to the Union arms. The movement described by them, however, was only a reconnoissance in force, to find the range of the enemy's works, to draw his fire, and to gain such other information as might be neces preliminary to a general action. But as one of our vessels had been sunk and another disa bled, and as the attack had not been renewed for two days, great anxiety was felt for reliabl intelligence. The interest was enhanced from the recollection that on the same day, two years ago, we received the news of the bomardment by the rebels of Fort Sumter and its

surrender into their hands. We may now expect in a few days the m important news from that quarter. Why should there be any doubt about the success of the expedition against Charleston? When the Geo. Peabody left, on the 9th inst., the best o spirits prevailed among our officers, and men If that stronghold does not fall, it is only be cause an insufficient force by laud and water has been sent against it, and that the enemy has had so long a time given him to prepare for its defence. Our government has had two years number of men. ships, heavy ordnauce, small arms, ammunition, and all the appliances of war which money without stint could create or purchase, it will be disgraceful in the extreme if the assault should now end in failure, like the operations against Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Richmond. The War and Navy departments were well aware of the formidable nature of the fortifications of Charleston. They knew that it required Fort Moultrie, an iron-clad battery on Cummings' Point, and numerous other batteries, for two days, to compel the capitulation of Fort Sumter in 1861, manned by only seventy starving men, isolated from all uccor; and even then it was only by. the burning of the officers' quarters with shell, and thus rendering the place too hot for the existence of the men, that the surrender was forced. The fort itself was but little injured. The woodwork has since been removed and precautions taken against a repetition of the conflagration, and the fort' on the outside has been greatly strengthened and protected. It seems, then, that if so many batteries and guns could effect so little against a bandful of men under such adverse circumstances, and with guns of small calibre, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the thirty guns carried by eight iron-clads could very easily accomplish the destruction of the same fort, lu proved and well manned, and its communics tions open with the shore, while not only the guns of that fort, but perhaps two hundred other guns, were bringing to bear their concer trated fire upon these little Monitors. The re cent fight in the Ogeechee shows that these vessels can stand a great deal of bammering. The Nahant, for instance, as we learn by the George Peabody, had five hundred shots fired at her from the rebel batteries. Recent experiments in England have demonstrated that there are no vessels aflor

Charleston, and to take measures accordingly. In one respect Charleston is most favorable for our operations against it. There is no high ground in the vicinity; Forts Sumter and Pinck-Sacotion and the fifth at Petersburg, Virginia. | ney rise out of the sea, and the advantage

with armor sufficiently heavy to resist the

fire of the latest heavy guns. Whether

or not the rebels possess such ordnance there is no evidence to show. But considering that

English vessels have been continually running the bleckade, and also that the Tredegar Works

at Richmond are equal to the manufacture of

cannon of the largest calibre known, it would

be only acting the part of prudence to assume

that guns of this calibre are mounted at

they possess by elevation does not give them a plunging fire; Fort Moultrie is only a water attery, and has hardly any elevation at all. But by the number of their guns and batteries, their concentrated fire, the obstructions of the channel and the treacherous torpedoes strewn at the bottom of the harbor, they make up for the want of bluffs. It is on the whole more difficult to capture than Sebastopol, which required regular approaches, a long siege, and

he sacrifice of a targe number of men. If the city be found impregnable in front, then a large enough force, one hundred thousand men if necessary, ought to be sent to take it in the rear; or it might be reduced even in front, with a sufficient number of men, by regular approaches, taking battery after battery, and landing troops and making parallels, so as to reach within shelling distance of the forts. After their capture the fall of the city would be inevitable. But the news by the Peabody indicates the success of Dupont's and Hunter's forces. Our officers and men are in good spirits, and our government feels sanuine of the result.

Great Operatic Sensation We have heretofore compared Manager Maretzek to President Lincoln. Recent events have shown that the comparison does not do Maretzek justice. His administration began in very much the same way'as that of Mr. Lincoln; but it has succeeded more gloriously. Maretzek has brought to this city the best and most complete operatic troupe which has blessed us since the days of Malibran. With this company he has revived several standard operas in a style unequalled since Grisi and triumph by the immensely successful production of Petrella's new opera, "Ione; or, the Last Days of Pompeil," and his superiority over all former managers of the Academy, from Ole Bull to the imperturbable Grau, is universally acknowledged. We hope to be able to give President Lincoln equal praise before very long; but at present Maretzek is decidedly

In " Ione" the artists of Maretzek's compan appear to the best possible advantage. They are all superb actors as well as excellent singers, and, while the music of the opera seems to have been written for just such voices as theirs, the dramatic force and fervor of the libretto allow their trionic powers the fullest scope. Petrella is a new composer, and his not yet been heard in Paris or London. Italy. Havana and New York have the monopoly of this work, which ranks among the sensations of the age. All mere technical criticism fails to convey any adequate idea of the beauties of "lone." The music produces the same impression upon the mind as the reading of Dante's "Inferno" or Milton's "Paradise Lost." It is a singular and original combination of celestial melodies and infernal grandeur and sublimity. Without at all imitating Mozart, Bellini, Donizetti, Verdi, Roseini, Meyerbear, or any other massiro, ancient or modern, Petrella has con-trived to harmonize the Italian and German schools, selecting the best points of each, and writing equally well for the voice and the prehestra. The result is a masterplese of genius, worthy of the progressive century in which we live. The libretto follows Bulwer's novel closely, preserving the strongest and best contrasted scenes, and thus giving to the opera vivid dramatic interest which Marets artists admirably depict, and which makes the work doubly popular, since it attracts play-goers as well as lovers of music.

Medori and Mazzoleni sing and act the leada great artists. She sings like Grisi and acts like Mrs. Siddons or Fanny Kemble Mazzoleni's history is almost a romance. He was educated at the University at Vienna for a lawyer and a statesman. One night, walking home from the Opera with a few fellow students, he began to sing a romanza, which he had just heard, and was soon stopped by a couple of operatic artists, who told him that a man with such a tenor voice as upon the stage. Mazzoleni took this kind advice, and the world has gained afine artist, and lost, perhaps, a leading statesman. In this country Mazzoleni might be profitably employed in both capacities. When the operatic season is over President Lincoln should give him a seat in the Cabinet. His notes are far better than Chase's legal tender. His acting is equal to that of Talma or Kean, and far superior to that of Forrest or any other disciple of the Black Hawk school. Supported by all efficient company and an increased orchestra Medori and Mazzoleni have created a positive furor in " Ione." At every representation the Academy is crowded to its utmost capacity, and the display of toilettes is unsurpassed by any European audience. The artists are called before the curtain two or three times at the end of each act, and the applause is at once appreciative and enthusiastic. It is rumored that Maretzek will give no more opera after this week, and that Medori is about to return to Belgium; but we hope that these reports are unforinded. "Ione" would draw large houses

for a month at least.

From the consideration of this subject we deduce, for President Lincoln's guldance, the practical lesson that the American people know how to appreciate a good thing. Maretzek's administration of the opera has been a great triumph because he has deserved success. Let the President administer our national affairs in the same style, and he will achieve equal fame and honors. Maretzek placed good artists in the leading roles, and supported them with a large and well appointed army of chorus singers. The President should be as careful in the selection of his commanders, and should put the Conscription act in force, if necessary, to raise a sufficiently nume rous army of soldiers. Then, his management should be as enterprising and liberal as Maretzek's, and his colat will be as immense, and the opposition to his administration feeble and insignificant. Maretzek's crowning triumph is the magnificent production of "The Last Days of Pompeii." President Lincoln has the opportunity of securing even greater glory by the immediate representation of a tremendous spectacular drama to be called "The Last Days of the Rebellion."

Matida Heron revives "Camille"—her best part—al

time at the Winter Garden to night. The occasion is he first benefit in New York sity.

NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

THE LATE BATTLE AT FRANKLIN.

The Rebels Under Van Dorn, Tifteen Thousand Strong, Badly Whipped.

The Brilliant Charge of General Stanley's Cavalry.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM GENERAL ROSECRANS.

CINCINNATI, April 12, 1863.

A special despatch from Murfreesbure says:—
Van Dorn attacked Granger with fifteen thousand mass The battle lasted nearly all day.

The enemy was repulsed, with a loss of three hundredness. Our loss was about one hundred.

General Stanley's cavalry, led by him in person ers; but, being unsupported, was compelled to relinquish the battery and all but twenty of the prisoners.

The enemy was pursued until dark. Official Despatch from General Rose.

фталь. Минуливанно, Тепа., April 11, 1963. Major General Halisck, Cenaral-in-Chief:—

The following despatch was received from Ge Granger on the 10th inst.;—

Granger on the 10th inst.:—

Van Dorn made his promised attack to day, at on o'clock, directly in front and on the town. The infastr regiments on grard in town, with the cavalry pick-beld him at bay until their ammunition was exhausted the day of the dense smoke and atmosphore favored their operations, enabling them to approach very near without ou being able to observe them. Our siege guns and on light batteries opened upon them with murderous effect literally strewing the ground with men and horses. And halted Stanley four miles out on the Mur freesboro road. He at once crossed his forces over at Height's Mills, vigorously attacking Forces's divisions moving down on the Lewisburg pike, capturing six piece of artillery and some two hundred prisoners; but, owin to the unfavorable nature of the country, was unable thold them, being attacked by groatly superior numbers outflanked and nearly surrounded. Our loss in killed wounded and prisoners is less than one hundred, whill the enemy's connot be less than three times that number They were regulated on all sides, and driven until darkness prevented the pursuit. Captain Molityre, of the Fourth regulars, took the battery and prisoners, bringin off thirty odd of the latter.

W. S. Rossenars, Major General.

W. S. ROSECHARS, Major General.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

Arrival of a Refugee from Riche Destitution of the Families of the Work-ing Classes—The Defences of Richmond

A refugee who left Richmond last Tuesday has arrived

The bread riot in that city was witnessed by him and aused the greatest consternation among the authorities. ation is feared, and every precaution is be taken to avert it. The effect upon the troops was ver demoralizing, the men being very clamorous, and d

Reinforcements are hurrying up to Fredericksbur apidly as possible. Most of them are sonscripts alescents. Several divisions are encamped about mond, one of which started off in great haste at the

days.

Work has been suspended upon the ...

Bichmond, their impregnability being conside Earthworks are being thrown up along the R ...

Earthworks in that violatiy is composed in that violating in ...

Two Virginia lies down near Drury's Bluff, and has made several attempts to pass the obstructions, but failed. The third is unfinished, but rapidly approaching completion.

Return of the Tallahatehie Pleet-Union CRICAGO, April 12, 1862.

cial despatch from Helena, Ark., dated April 9

under Generals Ross and Quimby, and numerous gun and mortar boats, arrived last night. The expedition, which has been absent forty-three days, left Fort Greenwood on has been absent forty-three days, our government by the Sunday. As soon as the bustle was observed by the enemy they opened a brisk fire upon the woods where batteries had been planted, which continued till the last boat steamed up the river. On the passage the boats are also fired on by guerillas. A number of solwere frequently fired on by guerillas. A number diers were wouded and twenty-five or thirty killed.

The despatch boat New National has arrived from Vickaburg, which place she left on Wednesday. She brings the news that the iron-clads Louisville, Mound City, Carondelet, Benton, Lafayette and two others are prepared to run the blockade. They expected to execute the movement on Friday or Saturday night. It was also said that transports had been prepared with log and cotton

The reported arrival of Gen. Osterhaus at Carthage, ten

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

direction of the Contral Park. Here the young grass and sarly shrubs began to show signs of the approach of Flora's reign. The aquatic birds swam gaily upon the bosom of the lake, and the pea low! exhibited their gloriest plants of the approach of the lake, and the pea low! exhibited their gloriest plants of the collection of birds, and other our certain are expected during the aummer. The workmen have not been idle for new paths and now arches have recently been thrown open in the vicinity of the Conservatory lake and in other parts of the Park. Rapid progress is being made in the eraction of a massive fountain near the Terrace. A little more bright weather, and nature will add her improvements to those of ari.

The patrons of Jones Wood, of course, assembled in their wonted summer resort. A preliminary opening of the grounds took place yesterday, and a goodly company employed themselves within the limits thereof. The scaps and hobby horses found their admirers, as usual, and the lovers of "swel lager" greeted the approach of the festive season with a foaming glass. The hotel has recently been renovated and cleaned up, and looks bright under the care of the same proprietor as last season. The platforms are to be redecorated in view of the coming outdoor festivals, and there is every prospect of a lively summer in this noted wood.

At sundown a heavy shower of rain—which is, however, and for the grass—fell upon those who had not returned hom. but by that time most of the people had already done.

Miss Mary Ann Griffin, sister of Gerald Griffin, the author of "the Collegians" and several other popular Irish novels, died in this city on Saturday last, April 11, in the 73d year of her age. She was born in Limerick, Ireland, in the year 1791, but has been a resident of this country Gen. Foster still Surrounded by Rebels at Washington-Union Troops Sent to Re-General Foster Refuses to Receive Flags of Truce, and Tells the Rebels if they Want the Town to "Come and

Take It," Sec.
FORTHER MORROR, April 12, 1863. The S. R. Spaulding arrived to-day from Monthoad City No communication has been received at Newbern

General Foster since Wednesday night. Women and children are leaving Newbern

Women and children are leaving Newbern.

Seven thousand troops attempting to reach Washington from Newbern, were driven back on Wednesday
eight miles, with the loss of about fifty men.

The last accounts from General Fogser state that the
rebels had sent in three flags of truce for him to surrender Washington. Foster's reply to the last was to send
no more flags, if they did he would capture them, and if
they wanted Washington to come and take it.

Interesting from Wilmington.

OUR NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

OFF New Isler, N. C., March 25, 1843.

Capture of Two Angio-Retel Schooners, etc.

I have the pleasure of informing your readers that the United States steamers State of Georgia and Mount Vernon have captured, within the last twenty bours, two Angle-rebel schooners, viz. the Mary Jane, of Nassau, N. P., and the Rising Dawn, of Prince Eward's Island. At the time of these captures both vessels were using their utmost endeavors to run toto New Inlet, which is ther cutanoe to Cape Fear river, at the mouth of which Wilmington is aitnated.

As there was no doubt of their intention to run the blockade, both vessels have been sent to New York for adjudication, is charge of two officers from the Mount

Yernos.

This is the second time that the Rising Dawn has been captured for violating the blockade. I believe these captures will prove with certainty that some portion of the blockading deet is not fast salesp, as has been so often asserted by the "stay at homes."

The Iron-Clad Italian Frigate No. 143. Mr. Wm. H. Webb, of this city, is building two iron-plated frigates for the Italian navy, one of which, "No. 193." will be launched on Saturday, the 18th inst., at nine

are no vessels in the world which will outrank them. They will rate as forty gun frigates of the first class, and are rams as well as being armored. Mr. Webb has spared neither pains nor expense to make them not only a credit Miss Laura Keene reappears this evening, in "Bantry" built: and the world knows that he is one of the greatest pay." having recovered from her recent accesses.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

some of the departments, picking up unconsidered trifle

nished by the Secretary of War with every facility for observation and the information which is desired. During his brief sojourn here he has been entertained socially by

Secretaries Seward and Stanton, the German Minister and other distinguished officials. After his inspection of the Army of the Potomac General Fogliandi will visit all our

various military departments, and from his official report of his observations it will be seen how we are estimated

EFIDEMIC AT NEWFORT.

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Newport

The Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Newport has recommended that leave of absence shall be given to the cadets until the epidemic prevailing there shall have cessed. This course is urged as a measure of humanity, without waiting the tedious process of an inspection and report by a board of medical officers.

UNTERPEIT POSTAL GURRENOT PASSERS CAPTURED

A large haul of shovers of counterfeit postal currency was made here last night by detectives Hogan and Dugan

was made note less hight by detectives nogan and logan, assisted by the Metropolitan Police. Several parties were arrested, upon one of whom was found a number of counterfeit fifty cent notes, and evidences of having passed a number of others. The officers are on the track of the

THE VETERAN COLONEL DECORPONAY.

silitary officers on the south side of the Potomac for ap-

The suggestion of the HERALD that the report of the

Arrival of the North American at Port

four passengers, among whom are Capt. Robert Kallech, Capt. E. A. Swift, Capt. James S. Cooper and Capt. O. H. Lealand, whose vessels were destroyed by the Alabama. The Nova Scotian sailed at three o'clock on Sunday

The First Fine Sunday of the Season

OW IT WAS ENJOYED—THE CENTRAL PARE ALIVE JONES' WOOD AGAIN REVIVED—THOUSANDS OF PERSONS OFT OP DOORS, ETC.

The glorious weather that we were blessed with yester-

terday morning and afternoon induced "all the world and his wife" to take a stroll. The bright suplight caused the

street railroad cars were also thrown open, and the good folks generally began to have hopes that wintry weather

A large number of persons turned their steps in the

direction of the Central Park. Here the young grass and early shrubs began to show signs of the approach of

noveis, died in this city on Saturday last, April 11, in the 72d year of her age. She was born in Litercick, Ireland in the year 1701, but has been a resident of this country for many years. She was also the aunt of Judge White, of this city. She was, during her life, noted for her in tellectual abilities, perity of character; and general kindness to those around her. A requieur high mess will be performed this morning at ten o'clock, at St. Stephen's (Dr. Cummings) church in Twenty-eighth street, for the repose of her soul.

Your notice of proceedings before the committee of the Harbor Defence Commanion might give the Repression that I am the faventer or builder of the gun I brought to their notice. I am not the inventor or builder, but by request brought it to the notice of the committee that they might avail themselves of so formidable a weapon for the defence of the city and harbor. M. N. STANLEY.

Sermon Court Calendar—This Day.

Sermon Court—Cincur.—Part 1—Nos. 1816, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1827, 1831, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1847, 1839, 1846, 1847, 1859, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1865, 1867, 1869, Part 2—Nos. 2629, 2622, 2624, 2628, 2630, 2634, 2636, 2648, 2648, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2634, 2636, 2662, 2642, 2644, 2648, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2634, 2636, 2662, 2642, 2644, 2648, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2634, 2636, 2662, 2642, 2644, 2648, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2634, 2636, 2662, 2642, 2644, 2648, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2634, 2656, 2662, 2642, 2644, 2648, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2634, 2656, 2662, 2642, 2644, 2648, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2634, 2656, 2662, 2642, 2648, 2648, 2650, 2652, 2634, 2656, 2662, 2662, 2642, 2648, 2656, 2662, 2642, 2648, 2648, 2656, 2652, 2634, 2652,

The Harbor Defence Comm

had left as for the present.

PORTLAND, April 12, 1863.

veteran Colonel Dekorponay has been strongly re-ended by most of the prominent loyal civilians and

as a military Power by the first republic of Europe.

Passage of the Staten Island Ferry Bill-The Gola Bill Referred to the Sta Committee a Banks-Shail Soldiers be Permitted to Votel-Broadway Rati-Recent visitors who have returned from the Army of the Potomao report the whole command in most excellent condition. The soldiers are in high spirits and the gene-ral officers full of confidence of success. They ask only Adjourn on the 18th of April—What Shall be Done with the Surplus of the an opportunity to prove their prowess. Canal Revonue—Gaeeley's Edition of the Congressional Comunities's Report on the Conduct of the War, &c., &c. REBEL SPIES IN WASHINGTON-HOW THEY

A rebel officer, high in rank, is said to have been for One of the first bills read and passes, in the Assembly this morning was the bill introduced by M. Korn early in the session, for a new ferry company heta early in the session, for a new ferry company heta early in the session, for a new ferry company heta early in the session, for a new ferry company heta early in the session, for a new ferry company heta early concern of George Law. The bill has been pushed by the Richmond county member, Mr. From, of States early who reported it somplete last night, and it was passed to day, receiving ninety-seven votes in the affirmation and none in the negative. If George Law has not the several days past sojourning in Georgetown, and daily visiting the hotels in the city of Washington, and even posted in a gard to every movement contemplated by the military and orities here. They say that they are even and none in the negative. If George Law has not ful possession and a warrantee deed of the Senate, the bet will become a law before the Legislature adjourns. The Gold bill was announced to the House this morning and referred to the Committee on Banks, and the amend better posted than the correspondents of leading loyal newspapers, who are sometimes denied intelligence which is freely and innocently communicated to the spice of our

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

MOVEMENTS OF TAR MILITARY REPRESENTATIVE PROM SWITZERLAND.

M tjor General Fogliard, and suite left Washington on that committee is absent and sick. The bill will no Major General Pogliara, and suite left Washington on Saturday for the headque riers of General Hosker, to make an inspection of the a rmy of the Potomac. General Fogliard is accredited by the government of Switzerland, to our own as a military representative. His mission is of a similar character to that of the commission sent by the United States to the allied Powers in the

ments ordered to be printed. One of the members of that committee is absent and sick. The bill will not, therefore, be considered by them before Monday starnoon or Tuesday next. It is easy to see that the fined disposal of this bill will be by a committee of conference between the two houses.

The joint resolution to amend the constitution of this State see as to permit soldiers to vote was taken up, and, after a short discussion, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report the same at the commencement of the assesse on Monday evening, when the bill from the Senate on that question will come up as the special order.

A flood of petitions and remonstrances relative to the Broadway Railroad were presented to-day in the Ansembly, comming from all portions of the State. The petitioneer ask that if the bill is possed it may be given to the parties who will pay the largest sum for the soldiers.

A resolution passed the Assembly to adjourn size die on Statuday, the 18th of April. It has yet to pass the Senate. It is doubtful whether that body will concur.

We had the first veto of the assembly to appropriate the cosmittee of Fulton and Hamilton.

The Senate spent most of the morning assistence the bill which disposes of the six bandred and cod thousands surplus canal revenue. The Senate spent most of the morning assistence are paying the sum to the construction of additional looks. Othe discoussion is the Senate was over the question of oncurring with the Assembly amendments. The debate was quite important. The Senate requed to gone to be a senate or the assembly amendments.

licot Investigating Committee, die.
Aleany, April 12, 1882

The Assembly Committee on Railroads hold a session to morrow morning at half-past nine o'clock, to near arguments for and against the Broadway Railroad.

The Califort Investigating Committee have, through their chairman, sent a let or to Secator Low, refusing the give him an opportunity to explain his connection with the draft of twelve hundred dollars, on the ground that they have ruled out all the evidence, except that which it was shown that Callicot had a direct personal connection with; and knowledge of, and cannot, under that ruling, admit his (Low's) testimony.

and the wonderful success of the new opera, "ions," might satisfy the cravings of the most ambitious impressario for popularity; but Marstyck acoms determined to rest but a moment on his freshly wen faurels. He amounted another novelty for Wednesday evening—Yerdi's magnificent composition, "I due Foscari." The habitues of our Academy of Music have a rare dent is accounted for by the fact that Pen. Wade is the candidate of the radicals for the succession. Not satisfied with warring with the rebels and the democrats of the APPOINTMENT OF COLONER. JONES AS CRIEF OF STAFF.

Celonel Jones, formerly on General Fremont's staff, has
been ordered to raport to General Schenok at Baltimore
as Chief of Staff. It is understood that General Schenok
has decided to resign his seat in the House of Representatives and rotain his position as Major General of
Yolunteers. Addition of our Academy of Music have a rare treat before them in the enjoyment of this work. Years age it was played here by Mme. Boste and Signors Badiali and Lorini with great success. Now we shall have Medori, with her grand talent; Mazzolesi, the favorite, and Bellini, whose role will give him a spissified opportunity for display. The more as some will be superb on this occasion. In fact, Maretsek has chosen this cpera for his benefit, and we may asfely predict than the state of the state this opera for his benedit, and we may safely predict that it will be a colossal one. He merits this, because he has revived opera for New York in a style which rivals similar undertakings in Europe. At the commencement of the Marcirek great opera season we were adverse to any advance of prices at the Academy. Marcirek, spite of his enormous expenses, kept the prices at the usual figure. It would be no more than a reasonable demand on his part that on the occasion of his benefit as increase of prices be made for that night. We hope this suggestion will be accepted by Marcirek. That the public will respond to it, no do not doubt, and we sincerely hope that the benefit may prove one indeed. Cotonel feas B. Rowdish, Post Commissary of Norfolk and Buffolk, was drowned yesterday, the locomotive on which he was standing having been precipitated into Deep creek. The draw had been carelessly left open. Colonel Bowdish was one of the most esteemed officers in The North American, Captain Datton, arrived here at eight o'clock on Saturday evening. Purser Taylor re-ports, April 9, lat. 43, lon. 58, passed ship Malta bound

But to return to the promised novelty. The plot of the Rut to return to the promises noverty. The per-"Due Foscari" was written by Pinve, a distinguis Italian poet, who furnished most of Verdi's librettos, is taken from one of those gloomy incidents so frequin in the history of the unhappy republic of Venice, shall notice the historical episode upon which is based

other sandidate, Pedro Loredano. The latter becopponent in the Council of Ten and in the Senate measures proposed by the Doge of Venice. Pr not consider himself really Duke of Venice as long as Loredano lived. By a fatal coincidence, a few months after this declaration Podro Loredano and his brother Marcos also died suddenly, and to the general belief poisoned. Jacopo Loredano, the surviving son and nephew, at the funeral of his father, spoke the following

words:-" The Foscaris owe me two lives. It also happened that Ernalso Donate, the Speaker of the Council of Ten, was assessible on the night of the 15th of November, 1450, on his return from the Senate, after having voted against the Foscaris. Loredano took hold or this circumstance, and secured Jacope Poscari, thus as-bake's son, of this murder. Jacope Poscari, thus as-cused, was tortured in presence of his old father, his wife and children. His protestations of innocence vain, and, in consequence of circumstantial evidence pre-pared by Loredano, his own father was obliged by the laws of Venice to pronounce his sentence, which was perpet exile to the island of Candia. Shortly afterwards a certi-Nicoles Erizzo, a noble Venetan, being at the point of death, confessed himself guilty of the very murder for which Jacop: Foscari had been tried, tortured and exiled. The Senate ordered the rehabilitation of the young Fos cari, and invited him back; but the victim had died of

cari, and invited him back; but the victim had died of a broken heart before this message reached Candia. The old father, Duke Foscari, after this event, seldom spreared at the councils, Loradano and sarieded with the first fruits of his revenge, obtained, through his subhinations and intrigues in the Senate, the deposition of the old Duke and the election of his successor. The Duke Fucchi, hearing the belie of San Marco announcing the election of a successor to the throne during his lifetime, was so moved that he fell lifeless. At his funeral Loradano spoke these words—"The Foscaris have paid me."

This historical occurrence is dramatised by Signor Plays with great skill. He has used, however, postical licenses in order to create dramatic situations. The initennes in order to create dramatic situations. The in-troduction of young Foscari's wife (Lucrezia Contarint) in all the most dramatic scenes is eleverly done. This opera created a furor in Italy.

The departure of Medorl, which takes piace next week, will prevent the success which otherwise would attend the production of this opera.

To night we are to have the last performance of "lone," which has created so great a furor here. We repeat that on Wednesday the "Due Poscari" will be given.

Personal Intelligence.

General John A. Dix left town last evening for ForMonroe. It is said that he has been suddenly called t on important public business.

The Latest by the Africa.

POLAND.

Brancar, March 28, 1860.

The Schiarische Zeitung of to-day mays that reliable information has been received from Warsaw that the Marquis de Widemoleki has lost his influence, and is looked upon unfavorably by the Grand Duke, who received him unwillingly.

A body of 1,000 insurgeous, which were reasonable the mountains of diviently krayg, has at reared in tricinity of Kielce.

The Russian troops are now marching towards Kielce.

y the assembly.
THE PARIS BOURSE.
PARIS, March 29—2-25 P. M.
The Bourse has been steady. Rentes closed at 607.76
r the same as youterday.